

Trying to Make
The People
Forget

—Editorial, Page 6

Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Vol. XVII, No. 272

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1940

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

(8 Pages) Price 3 Cents

100,000 Ask Bail To Free Furriers

President to Get Huge Petition; Group Asks to See Jackson

President Roosevelt will receive a gigantic roll of petitions today containing about 100,000 names of people from coast to coast under an appeal that the Department of Justice permit four imprisoned leaders of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, CIO, bail pending disposition of their appeal before a higher court.

The petition was circulated under the joint auspices of the Committee for Trade Union Rights, and the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights.

As about a dozen workers of the two committees were busy yesterday tacking together the petitions in a double row into one roll, it was estimated that it could be unrolled from the 102nd story of the Empire State Building and touch the ground.

The delegation carrying the petition has appointment with Secretary of the President for 1 P.M. today.

ASK TO SEE JACKSON

On the delegation are Bertha Josselyn Foss, secretary of the Conference for Inalienable Rights; Bella V. Dodd, secretary of the Joint Committee for Trade Union Rights; Fredrick Meyers, organizer of the National Maritime Union; Austin Hogan, president of the Greater New York Transport Workers Union and at the capital Milton KENNEDY of the National Federation

(Continued on Page 3)

Poison Cakes Kill Eleven Homeless Men

Die After Breakfast in Salvation Army Home in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH. Nov. 11 (UPI).—Poisson pancakes served at a Salvation Army men's social service center today killed 11 men out of about 40 stricken violently ill a few hours after breakfast at the center.

Authorities believed roach powder had been introduced into the pancake batter, possibly by accident. They sought a former cook at the center who was dismissed for "unsatisfactory service" three weeks ago.

The dismissed cook threatened to "get even," adjutant R. O. Barber told police. He was believed to have gone to Philadelphia.

Batter for the pancakes was mixed yesterday, Arthur Wilson, 39, the cook, told Adjutant Barber, in charge of the center. After the mixing, he said, the barrel was emptied and today it was refilled, the first time it had been refilled since the dismissal of the former chef.

MANY IN AGONY

Breakfast of pancakes, bacon and coffee was served to the men. A few hours later the stricken were writhing in pain throughout the two-story brick structure. Police and priests arrived and the victims were taken to hospitals, but two men died at the center before they could be moved.

"When we got there," Police Inspector Carl Hillenbrand said, "the

(Continued on Page 4)



100,000 Names for Fur Leaders: Elmer Brown, Chairman of the Joint Committee for Trade Union Rights, signing the poster-size scroll along with 100,000 names collected coast-to-coast, a committee will present to President Roosevelt today, requesting that bail be granted to four imprisoned fur union leaders. Bertha Josselyn Foss, (left) Secretary of the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights, has just signed in behalf of her organization. The petition was being tacked together into one huge roll which when completed was long enough to reach from the top story of the Empire State Building to the ground.

Daily Worker Photo.

2 Big Rallies Here Demand Peace for U.S.

Capacity Crowds Fill Mecca Temple and B'klyn Academy

Thousands of people last night marked the twenty-second anniversary since the world war ended at mass meetings in several parts of the city under the auspices of the American Peace Mobilization and voiced a determination that this time the United States must stay out.

The two major rallies were at Mecca Temple in New York and the Academy of Music in Brooklyn.

More than 3,500 attended the Mecca Temple meeting while the Academy was filled to capacity audience.

A huge sign behind the speakers at Mecca Temple said:

"Enlist Now—Volunteers for Peace Pledged to Keep America Democratic—Keep America Out of War."

Another sign said:

"No arms, no loans, no credits to either side."

"USA-USSR Aid to China."

Speakers at the rallies included outstanding progressive, trade union and civic leaders.

KEEP PROMISE OF PEACE

Expressive of the sentiment everywhere, was the resolution adopted at the Academy meeting. It demanded that the "present administration maintain without equivocation, its promise to the people to stay out of war."

The resolution declared that in commemorating the end of the 1914-18 war the A.P.M. is pledged to "prevent repetition of that holocaust."

"We find that the United States is proceeding along the same path of ship transfers, armament sales, indirect loans and diplomatic aid to one camp of the belligerents which catapulted our nation into the last war," continued the resolution.

The resolution protested against growing attacks upon the civil rights and liberties of our people, and particularly upon the labor and

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. Admiral Holds Parley In Martinique

Soviet Commissar Is Met by High German Officials at Border

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, Nov. 11 (UPI).—French officials said today that their relations with U. S. authorities are now on a "cordial" basis following an official visit a week ago by Rear Admiral John W. Greenlade, Chief of the U. S. naval mission inspecting sites for defense bases acquired from Great Britain.

(The Navy Department at Washington denied knowledge of Greenlade's visit to Martinique. However, it was understood that on his mission to the West Indies Greenlade reported direct to President Roosevelt, rather than the Navy Department.)

Greenlade was accompanied here by Lieut. Col. Field Harris of the U. S. Marine Corps.

They conferred, it was learned, with Admiral Robert, French Commissioner for the French West Indies possessions and Gov. Henri Bresselot of Martinique.

Certain problems, it was said, were discussed and "amicably settled" but there was no indication of the nature of these problems.

The U. S. officers made a thorough inspection of the harbor here and surrounding territory during a two-day stay, it was said.

There has been no movement of ships in or out of Fort de France in the past week. An American destroyer is still on patrol off shore.

Hungary Seizes Two Nazis in Kidnap Plot

Rumor Queen Elizabeth to Sail Shortly

BUDAPEST, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Secret police today arrested Charles Wirth and Emil Kovarz, Nazi deputies charged with plotting to kidnap Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy and to kill Minister of Interior Francis Keresztes-Fischer in efforts to establish a Nazi state.

Wirth and Kovarz were arrested as they left the Parliament-building after a stormy session in which parliamentary immunity had been lifted from them. Police had waited at the doors during the session.

A police riot-squad, armed with rifles, patrolled the Parliament Square during the session to prevent incidents by assembled crowds of Greenshirts (Hungarian Nazis).

Renewed activity was noted today aboard the British liner Queen Elizabeth, largest vessel on the seven seas, stirring reports that the Cunard-White Star liner would leave port within the next 48 hours.

For some time it has been reported that the Queen Elizabeth would be pressed into service by the British government as a troop ship.

In a number of towns in Bessarabia, the earthquake shocks were accompanied by serious consequences. In Kishinev the violence of the earthquake reached an intensity

had been undertaken only for the purpose of carrying through a strategic maneuver.

"Why did the Japanese then use so many forces to seize and hold Nanning?" he asked. This can be explained, he said by the weakening of Japanese forces.

Emphasizing the exhaustion of the Japanese forces, Pai Chung-hsi cited certain data on the war in China. Since the war, the Japanese have sent 42 divisions to China. In addition to this Japan had ten divisions in Manchuria, and altogether 75 divisions under arms.

According to the figures of the enemy, the Japanese lost a million troops of whom 250,000 were killed. Japan spent an enormous amount of funds and material to wage the war in China—16,000,000,000 yen—a sum ten times greater than that spent during the Russo-Japanese war of

(Continued on Page 4)

Rumania Quake Toll Put at Over 1,000

Most Buildings in Bucharest Are Damaged

BUCHAREST, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Thousands of persons in Bucharest tonight left their homes, weakened by Rumania's destructive earthquake, while recurrent tremors spread new terror through the raw-nerved capital.

The best estimate of the death toll set it at about 1,000.

Official architects spent the day examining damaged buildings, which included virtually every one of any consequence in Bucharest. They gave the occupants 24 hours to get out if structural faults were found.

Rehabilitation and relief work picked up speed and system throughout the country. Food and clothing were sent from Bucharest to provincial centers struck by the Sunday morning quake. Uncounted numbers of persons were homeless in the great central area of the country where whole towns were shaken down.

Building material and army tents were sent to the province of Moldavia, where damage appeared heaviest near the epicenter of the quake.

(Pravda said in Moscow that the quake was spreading northward for a distance of 1,500 miles. It was said to have been felt "strongly" in Bessarabia, the central Ukraine and Moscow.)

Molotov and his party, including the German Ambassador to Moscow, arrived at Malkinia, in East Prussia, where they were received by high German officials, according to DNB, official news agency. This source said that Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop would greet Molotov on his arrival in Berlin.

The official DNB news agency said Molotov would arrive here Tuesday morning.

(Continued on Page 4)

Quake Felt in Wide Area of Soviet Union

Some Damage in Moldavia and Bessarabia

MOSCOW, Nov. 11.—All Moscow and its surrounding suburbs felt the shock of the earthquake that took place yesterday morning at 4:42 A. M. (Moscow time).

The Director of the Seismological Institute in Moscow reported in an interview with the press that all

the shock and its suburbs felt the shock. Many citizens were awakened by the shock. Cracks appeared in many apartments, clocks stopped. There were also cases of cracks in buildings. The earthquake shock was the most violent ever felt in Moscow since its existence. The shock of November 10th, said the director, was a reverberation of a seismic catastrophe which occurred in the Carpathian mountains.

The focus of the quake, was situated approximately 150 kilometers north of Bucharest and 200 kilometers south east of Kishinev. Although the Carpathian mountains are situated in an active seismic zone of Europe, this earthquake in its intensity, was an unusual one for this region. During the whole of its historical existence, Rumania never experienced such a terrible disaster.

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British Take Prisoners in Egyt Fighting

CAIRO, Nov. 11 (UPI).—The British Middle East Command reported today that 262 prisoners had been taken in fighting in the Kassala area and that additional Italian

were made captive at Gallabat.

Fighting in both areas is continuing, the communiqué said.

Paris: No Gas—No Cars

PARIS (Via Air Courier to Berlin), Oct. 25 (Delayed) (UPI).—German authorities announced today that 10,000 automobile permits will be cancelled in November due to shortage of gasoline. No reduction was ordered for automobiles operating on gas, alcohol or charcoal wood-burners.

It is a war for the Stock Exchanges. Nothing else.

(Continued on Page 4)

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

British Take Prisoners in Egyt Fighting

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 11.—General Pai Chung-hsi recently attributed the Japanese retreat from Nanning to a weakening of the Japanese forces in his report to a meeting of functionaries of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and government institutions.

Explaining the reasons for the retreat of Japanese troops from Nanning and other places in Kwangsi province, Pai Chung-hsi stated that the Japanese were obliged to take such steps because of the inadequate number of troops in this district.

It is also possible, he said, that this was done with the object of transferring troops for operations in another place, but it would be incorrect, he added, to consider that the retreat of Japanese troops

Weather
LOCAL — Rain and slightly
warmer.
Eastern New York—Sunny.
Pittsburgh

Day-Long Raids Mark Armistice Day for People of London

Italian Success Still 'Insignificant' -- Red Star

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Nov. 11.—Italian successes in Greece are still "insignificant" writes the Soviet paper, Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star) in its review of military operations for the week of November 3-9.

"The second week of the war between Italy and Greece has been marked by further development of military operation," the paper writes. The Italian advance is continuing in the south, in Epirus, where good weather has set in, but their successes are still insignificant. On the coastal direction, in addition to the security of the right flank of their shock group, advancing on Ioannina, the Italians obviously set themselves the task of capturing the port of

Greeks Claim Enemy Routed In Mountains

Rome Communique Fails to Mention Fighting in Balkan War

BUDAPEST, Nov. 11 (UPI).—The Greek radio broadcast a report late tonight that Greek troops were pursuing retreating Italian forces in the Pindus Mountains after capturing many prisoners and seizing great quantities of war booty.

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Day in Moscow Department Store: Crowds Find There's Plenty to Buy

People Have Plenty of Money to Buy With, All Get Good Pay

By Janet Weaver

MOSCOW (By Mail). — When you go into a grocery store in Moscow there are so many people that you get the idea that everybody in the city is buying groceries at the same time; go into a clothing store and you think surely the people buy nothing but clothes; then go into a "Tezhe" shop and you'd swear that all of Moscow chose the same day to re-stock their supplies of soap, tooth paste and other toilet articles. It's the same in every store you visit—everybody is buying.

Every day of the week, every hour of the day the stores are in a constant state of rush comparable only to a holiday rush in New York.

The reason is obvious to everyone except a few scribblers of the foreign capitalist press. The well-to-do Soviet people—workers, collective farmers, intelligentsia, students—enjoy a rising standard of living, and their demands for food, clothes and other necessities, as well as comforts and luxuries, become constantly more varied and comprehensive. There is a universal desire for new and better things, for the best food, for clothes of the highest quality and latest fashion, for everything that contributes to a fuller, happier and healthier life.

VISITS DEPARTMENT STORES

To an honest person living in the Soviet Union, seeing all the well dressed, happy people on the streets, in the stores, in the theatres, all the stories of the foreign capitalist press about the "poverty" of the Soviet people only seem funny—if they weren't so contemptible.

Last week I gave the readers an idea of what the Soviet people are buying in the food stores. This week I will let the facts speak for themselves in a department store in downtown Moscow.

In order to give such a picture I went to the Mostorg, one of the big department stores of the city. I chose Tuesday, an ordinary work day and when the doors opened at 9 A.M. I marched into the store along with hundreds of other Moscovites—workers, housewives, Red Army men, students and others. I drifted with the crowd, through the chinaware-department with stacks of dishes in the shelves; into the furniture department with furniture of all kinds, with lovely oriental rugs which would cost a fortune in America but which are comparatively cheap here. Drapes, carpet sweepers, colorful table lamps, electric heaters, everything for the home was being sold here.

On one side was the department for newest household equipment, and an interested crowd was watching a sales clerk's demonstration of a new gadget for shredding vegetables. Pots and pans and other kitchen utensils filled the counter, and I couldn't resist buying a shiny streamlined aluminum double boiler, although I didn't need it.

CAMERA FANS, TOO

The Soviet Union has many camera fans, and on one side of the store a group of them were examining the "Feds" and other cameras on sale, asking about the lens and all the little gadgets attached to the camera. A dignified old man was buying a pair of opera glasses, and another was examining some strong field glasses.

In the back of the store in the department for vehicles such as bicycles, scooters and baby carriages, I bumped into a youngster on a bike. He was trying to prove to his father that he could ride well enough to take it home with him, and he did.

Near the foot of the stairs is the gift shop—electric clocks, cigarette cases, silverware, jewelry, art work, desk sets and many other articles suitable for gifts were being sold here. (I bought a stainless steel vanity case as a gift to myself.)

In the music department on the second floor I found a young fellow trying out an accordian. A Red Army man was seriously listening to a Strauss waltz, and the clerk was playing a jazz record for a young couple who were trying to figure whether it was a fast waltz or a slow fox trot.

There is always a constant stream of customers in this department, for the Russians love every kind of music. In addition to the classical records they are particularly fond of American music, especially Paul Robeson's "Old Man River," "Water Boy," and other songs.

At the moment there is great interest in the music from the American film, "The Great Waltz" which has played throughout the Soviet Union and is still playing in many places.

The section for women's wearing apparel was buzzing with activity as customers tried on dresses, debated with themselves over plaids, prints, stripes and solid colors. Silks, woolens, cottons were on sale here, all of them tastefully fashioned and well-made. The Soviet women are dressing better and better every day, and the saying which was heard so often in the past, "I can tell she's a foreigner by her clothes," no longer holds good here.

WARM CLOTHES FOR WINTER. The piece goods department was just as busy. I watched a little old



All-Union Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow was recently visited by the first group of peasants from North Bukovina. These peasants whose former life was a long chain of misery, starvation and ruthless exploitation saw the bumper harvests that the collective farm fields yield and how the peasantry of the Soviet Union lives.

lady buy a piece of print material and then I followed her to the pattern counter. "I want a simple dress pattern, but in the latest style and nothing from last year's fashion book," she warned the clerk. Together they looked through the book, she chose a pattern, bought it and went out.

The cool fall days are already warning the Moscow people that winter is on the way, and on the third floor I found crowds of people buying warm winter underwear, woolen sweaters, coats. In the men's section the clerks were busy showing suits and overcoats. The men were fingering materials, discussing colors, asking to see other styles.

Still further preparations were going on for winter in the fur department as women tried on fur coats. Black karskui and other fur coats hung in the racks, along with coats of woolen materials. In Moscow a fur coat is not a luxury but a practical necessity in the winter, and practically everybody wears a fur coat of one kind of another, or a fur-lined cloth coat. The furs, materials and prices range to suit tastes and purses.

One of the most colorful and interesting sections on this floor was the section for women's hats. I couldn't resist trying on a few, and I found them not quite as extreme as the pictures I see of American hats.

"The British, however, are striving to strengthen their positions in Egypt—increasing the number of troops and developing considerable construction activity, fortifying Marsahmatruh district. Simultaneously, the British Sudan front is

being activated.

"The thirteenth week of the 'fighting over England' was distinguished by moderate intensity. Due to unfavorable weather, the Germans somewhat weakened their pressure and bombed chiefly London. Certain successes were achieved by the Germans in the naval blockade of England. In the course of the past week, the British air raids on western and central Germany declined somewhat due to unfavorable meteorological conditions. Oil reservoirs, oil refineries and aviation plants continue to remain the chief air raid objectives."

Italy's entire territory has become accessible to the British airforce. In connection with the military operations in Greece, major operations of the Italians in Egypt seem scarcely probable. The Italians are continuing the construction of railroads and supply-bases.

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"Conscription comes into the home of every woman," she said.

Other speakers at the Brooklyn rally were Frederick N. Myers, National Organizer of the National Maritime Union; Bernard Harkavy of the Jewish People's Committee; Tom Jones, New York Chairman of the American Youth Congress; Peter Mazié, Chairman of the Rank and File Committee, International Longshoremen's Association, and Muriel O'Sullivan, writer.

She recalled her own years of struggle for women's suffrage and urged the women to put their energy to repeat the conscription law.

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Larry Chait, field organizer of the A. P. M. of Brooklyn, was chairman.

At Mecca Temple the list of speakers included Michael J. Quill, President of the Transport Workers' Union; Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative of the Teachers' Union, Local 5; Joseph P. Davis, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress; Rabbi Moses Miller, President of the Jewish People's Committee; Katherine Terrell, of the Council for Social Action, Congregational and Christian Churches of America; Jack McMichael, Chairman of the American Youth Congress.

Dr. Walter Scott Neff, executive secretary of the New York Council, A. P. M., was chairman.

have enough forces to deliver the last blow on the enemy."

Pai Chung-hsi further stressed that in his opinion Japan was not able to start expansion southward since she is involved in the war with China.

I have mentioned only a few of the hundreds of articles available in this store—articles of good quality and at reasonable prices which may be bought in many other stores in the city. No Soviet shopper has to worry about being overcharged for an article, or that the store will try to unload inferior goods on him. The price, the ma-

1940-5.

Pai Chung-hsi further stressed the significance of the guerrilla warfare in China. When it is reckoned that the Japanese lose 250 men per month in each military zone as a result of guerrilla operations, this figure runs into 80,000 men monthly. That is why the Chinese command attaches great importance to small skirmishes which cause the enemy heavy losses.

"Until we are certain of our definite superiority," said Pai Chung-hsi, "we shall not start frontal battles with the enemy. We are waiting for the moment when we shall

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100,000 Petition Roosevelt To Free Furriers on Bail

President to Get Huge Petition; Group Asks to See Jackson

(Continued from Page 1)

for Constitutional Liberties, will join the group.

The committee will also endeavor to see Attorney-General Robert H. Jackson, but thus far was unable to get an appointment. It is also scheduled to meet O. John Rogge, assistant attorney-general and Senator James Mead.

In addition to the text of the petition which appears on each of the thousands of sheets that have circulated all over the country, the President will be presented with a large poster-size scroll which underscores the appeal with the fact that the anti-trust conviction against the union, from which the second trial involving the four imprisoned men arose, has been reversed by the Court of Appeals.

It was signed for the two sponsoring organizations by Mrs. Foss and Elmer Brown, president of the "Big Six" local of the Typographical Union, who is chairman of the Committee for Trade Union Rights.

WIRE 100 FEET LONG

This will be the largest of a number of petitions that the President has received. One bearing 10,000 names of members of Furriers' Joint Council was telegraphed to him in a wire 100 feet long.

Another petition contained thousands of names of members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union circulated by a committee. Yesterday a petition bearing the names of 100 CIO, AFL and railroad brotherhood union heads was sent.

Delegations representing a wide range of liberals, union and church leaders have on several occasions visited Washington officials in an effort to obtain bail right for the imprisoned men, but with no success.

Those imprisoned are Irving Postash, manager of the Furriers' Joint Council; Joseph Winogradsky, assistant manager; John Vafasides, manager of Greek Local 70 and Louis Hatchios, a member. They were convicted on framed testimony of the very same spies and anti-union plotters whom the government used in the now reversed anti-trust case. The charge against them was "obstruction of justice" in their trial.

Given sentences ranging from a year to two years, the union leaders were refused bail on insistence by representatives of the Department of Justice.

The appeal in the case will be heard before the Circuit Court of Appeals some time this week.

Survey Flight on

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11 (UPI)—The American export airlines flying boat "Transatlantic" will take off from lake Pontchartrain tomorrow on another survey flight for its proposed air route between New Orleans, Central America and the Canal Zone.



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96 times \$9 .50

97 times \$9 .50

98 times \$9 .50

99 times \$9 .50

100 times \$9 .50

Lewis Congratulates Ben Gold on Victory



I am very happy indeed that you and your fellow officers have been vindicated by the court in the anti-trust law prosecution against your union. This case is a further repudiation of the doctrine that legitimate union activity can be persecuted under the anti-trust laws. As such, it is a substantial victory for the rights of organized labor. My congratulations to you.

JOHN L. LEWIS.

Science Checks As Planet Today Crosses Sun

See Opportunity to Test One Phase of Einstein Theory

CHICAGO, Nov. 11 (UPI)—Scientists check up on Dr. Albert Einstein's complicated theory of relativity today when the planet Mercury passes across the face of the sun.

The phenomenon, which occurs only about 13 times in a century, will be observed by astrophysicists at the University of Chicago through the world's largest reflecting telescope, the 40-inch instrument at Yerkes Observatory, William Bay, Wls., in cooperation with the U.S. Naval Observatory. Dr. Otto Struve, director of Yerkes and the McDonald Observatory which is operated jointly by the universities of Chicago and Texas, said the transit today would provide the best view of the phenomenon until 1937 although it will be visible faintly in this part of the world again in 1963.

If visibility is good, the scientists expect to check Einstein's theory that the mass of a body increases with its velocity, a phase of his relativity theory. Mercury's orbit is in a plane at an angle with the plane of the orbit of the earth, which accounts for the infrequent passage of the planet across the face of the sun. In previous observations of the transit, astronomers noticed a slight discrepancy in the calculated movement of the perihelion, or closest approach of the earth, to the planet.

In order to realize this first objective, all districts and city committees of the International Workers Order are mobilizing squads of street salesmen and house-to-house vendors.

The financial aspect of the campaign, whose goal is a Crusading Fund of \$15,000, is hitting its full swing. A scant month after its initial launching, the various lodges of the Order have raised almost \$1,000 of the \$15,000 budget. Headings the parade of the fund-raisers are the General Lodges, which have contributed more than one-third of the total, with the Ukrainian and Croatian groups competing for second place.

They hope also to obtain information on the irregularity of the earth's rotation on its axis from the Mercury transit. The phenomenon scarcely will be visible to the naked eye, because Mercury, which is one-third the size of the earth, will appear but 1-18th the size of the sun.

Rumania Quake Toll Put at Over 1,000

Most Buildings in Bucharest Are Damaged; Thousands Flee as New Tremors Are Felt

(Continued from Page 1) for the central heating plant, exploded. Authorities had estimated that 400 persons were in the building when it crumpled.

Authorities studied the possibility of prosecuting the Carlton architects on charges of faulty construction. They were summoned to present their plans.

A high government spokesman said that the only oil fire in the vast and rich fields lying north of Bucharest was put out quickly by the Ploesti oil department and German assistants.

Officials doubted that the dead would number more than 1,000 because they believed that peasants in most areas, as well as numbers of other persons, had enough warning to flee to fields or open spaces before buildings collapsed.

Two shocks of three-degree intensity sent the populace rushing to streets, parks, and other open spaces in Bucharest Monday morning. They were the strongest shocks of the seven felt in the capital since the main quake before dawn Sunday.

Authorities pleaded with the people to keep calm and return to their homes or places of business. Nevertheless great numbers living on upper floors packed their belongings in suitcases and sought safer lodgings.

Rescue work at the Carlton apartment house in the heart of Bucharest ceased and was abandoned for victims trapped when the 11-story building collapsed. Sixty bodies had been removed from the debris.

The work was given up after crude oil, stored in the basement

was said to have been cracked walls and floors.)

The Rumanian death toll figure was wholly tentative and subject to revision on the basis of reports coming from provincial communities over dependable communication lines.

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The entire oil industry, the spokesman claimed, sustained only small damage. At most a few "slight repairs" will be required, he said, to restore production to its normal level. The greatest damage was reported to office buildings of oil companies, few of which came through the quake whole.

P. Lambright, director of a Standard Oil subsidiary, said the company would be obliged to close down its main refinery for 10 days for repairs. A number of pipelines were broken by the quake and some buildings were damaged, he said. He estimated that the damage would run into "important figures."

Rumanian scientists estimated that the disturbance causing the tremors was 100 miles below the surface of the earth. The center appeared to be below the Vrancea Mountains, the foothills of the Carpathians on the eastern side and near the Russian frontier.

Quake Felt Over Wide Area of Soviet Union

Some Damage in Bessarabia Area and Towns of Ukraine; Felt in Moscow

(Continued from Page 1) city of eight or nine points—in the Ukraine on the right bank of the Dnieper, six to seven points.

2,000 KM. RADIUS

The earthquake was felt over an enormous area. Its average radius in all probability reached 1,800 to 2,000 kilometers. This is explained by the considerable depth of the focus of the earthquake which in this case reached 100 kilometers, the Director of the Moscow Institute explained.

Six earthquakes have already taken place in the region of the Carpathian mountains during the last eight months, he added.

In Kishinev the earthquake caused considerable damage to apartment houses and public buildings.

The Council of Peoples Commissioners of Moldavia has formed a government to help the victims and to liquidate the damage.

In Odessa strong subterranean shocks were felt. The walls, balconies, and cornices of some houses crumbled. The ceilings and walls of a number of four and five story houses were damaged. At the railway station of the Odessa port, railway carriages moved back and forth. It is the first time in forty years that subterranean shocks of such intensity were registered in Odessa.

In Dnepropetrovsk slight damage was done to the buildings.

Army Plane Falls, Carries Three to Death in Ala.

CENTERVILLE, Ala., Nov. 11 (UPI)—An army observation plane, groping through a rainstorm in search of Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala., crashed near here last night, carrying two officers and a private to their deaths.

Dead were Lieut. B. F. Avery of Aurora, N. Y.; Lieut. R. R. Wilson of Ft. Riley, Kan., and Private G. A. Cattin, of Maxwell Field.

The plane, piloted by Wilson, had left Atlanta yesterday to return to Maxwell Field after an overnight visit in Atlanta.

Three labor cases also may be decided:

1—Contempt of court convictions against Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO leader, and the Los Angeles Times.

2—The 15-year-old New River power case, which involves the U. S. government's authority to regulate the building of private power plants on streams of doubtful navigability.

3—Appeal for a review of a lower court decision denying the government authority to sue for triple damages under the anti-trust laws for purported losses resulting from identical bids submitted by 18 rubber manufacturers on government contracts. Approximately \$86,000,000 in government expenditures and many defense contracts awarded through competitive bidding are affected by this case.

Three labor cases also may be decided upon.

One, a federal court anti-picketing injunction against the Chicago Milk Wagon Drivers Union, an AFL affiliate, affords another test of the application of anti-trust statutes to labor disputes.

Another involves the authority of the National Labor Relations Board to cancel a closed shop contract with an American Federation of Labor union.

The third case is an issue remaining from the 1937 "Little Steel" strike. The Republic Steel Corp. seeks to upset a National Labor Relations Board order directing the corporation to reimburse relief agencies for amounts paid to strikers.



View of main street in Kishinev where tremors were felt.



Mark Armistice Day Here: Part of the crowd of officials and brass hats who "observed" Armistice Day yesterday at the Eternal Light in Madison Square by spouting war mongering speeches. —Daily Worker Photo.

No Wilsonian Betrayal Of Peace, Say Students

Drive Launched in New England to Hold FDR to Campaign Pledge to Keep Out of War, Buttons Say, 'No Wilson Promises'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—Thousands of college and university students throughout New England are campaigning to keep America out of war on the slogan "No Wilson Promises!"

The campaign, launched by the New England Students

Union, is running like wildfire through the campuses of Harvard, Radcliffe, Simmons, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dartmouth and many other schools.

Students wearing "No Wilson Buttons" are warning their fellows that they will be sent to die on foreign soil if President Roosevelt is allowed to follow the footsteps of Woodrow Wilson, who tricked the country into war while promising peace.

"No Wilson Promise Committees" are being set up in dormitories, houses and classrooms to carry on the anti-war campaign.

KEEP FDR TO PLEDGE

The campaign is going strong at Harvard University, where the Harvard Crimson, leading undergraduate paper ran a "No Wilson Promises" editorial in its leading editorial position.

"If we don't want our guts blasted out in a futile attempt to invade the continent of Europe," said the Crimson, "the President must be held to his solemn pledge to keep this nation out of war."

Urging wide support for the peace campaign, the Crimson says that the Harvard Student Union "is sincerely seeking unity on the single issue of keeping Americans out of war."

"But if the 'No Wilson Promises' movement to survive and gain momentum," says the Crimson, "it desperately needs wider support than the Student Union alone can provide."

The Harvard Student Union is distributing a "No Wilson Promises" leaflet, which begins as follows:

"Last Tuesday America elected a President on his solemn promises to keep this country out of war."

"Twenty-four years ago America also elected a President on his solemn promise to keep this country out of war. Six weeks after the inauguration of Mr. Wilson this promise was broken."

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Spur Oklahoma Fight to Free 'Syndicalism' Victims

Conference Called to Aid in Securing Bail for Four

(Special to the Daily Worker)
OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 11.—There was no armistice here today in the fight for civil liberties in Oklahoma.

Bob Wood, state secretary of the Communist Party is free on \$15,000 bail pending an appeal of his 10-year sentence for "criminal syndicalism," but the campaign for bail to free four other defendants still held on similar charges was gaining momentum.

At the same time last-minute preparations were being made for a state-wide conference on constitutional rights to mobilize sentiment against all invasions of civil liberties in the state and prevent a repetition of cases like this.

THREE OTHERS OUT

In addition to Wood, three others have been freed. They are Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lewis and Miss Elizabeth Zelnay Green. Miss Green's \$20,000 bail was supplied by friends. The Lewis' bail was \$2,000 each.

Still in jail are Mrs. Wood, Mr. Wood's wife; Eli Jaffe; Allan Shaw, Oklahoma City secretary of the Communist Party and Herbert Brausch.

The conference on Constitutional Rights was called by the Rev. Paul S. Wright for Nov. 15 at the Skirvin Hotel here. Others taking part in the arrangements for the conference are Dr. Charles M. Perry of the University of Oklahoma; Prof. John F. Bender of the College of Education, University of Oklahoma; Dean Nick Comfort, of the University of Oklahoma; Oscar Ameringer, editor of the American Guardian; Dr. E. A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin, representing the American Civil Liberties Union; Homer Gower, state director of Labor's Non-Partisan League, and many other educational, labor and civic leaders.

In calling the conference, Dr. Wright called attention to numerous attacks on civil liberties including the persecution of an anti-war religious sect as well as the Oklahoma City "criminal syndicalism" victims.

The call also cited the dismissal of Streeter Stuart as professor at Southeastern State College in Duran, Okla.

Originally set at \$100,000 bail for Wood was reduced by a persistent defense fight to \$20,000 and then to \$15,000 which was raised through the efforts of the International Labor Defense. \$10,000 was supplied by Mrs. Jessie Lloyd O'Connor of Hull House, Chicago, who is a member of the National Committee of the I.L.D. The remaining \$5,000 was supplied by a group of persons. The response to the drive for bail for Mr. Wood and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lewis was such that the bail funds were oversubscribed. In making this announcement the I.L.D. stated: "We face with confidence the task of raising bail for the remaining defendants as soon as the defense succeeds in forcing their bond to be lowered and set."

WOOD SPURS FIGHT

Following his release, Wood said he will work to obtain bonds for release of five other defendants in syndicalism cases, including Mrs. Wood.

"I'm glad to be out," Wood said.

"The jury couldn't have understood that they were sentencing me to 10 years in the penitentiary for selling books. Oklahomans want to buy and have in their homes any books they choose to read. They put that in our state constitution. If this conviction is allowed to stand, the rights of every man and woman in Oklahoma will be jeopardized."

PARTY SLANDER CLAIMED

"Why, after I was convicted, the police raided one home in this city and took away the famous novel, 'War and Peace' by Tolstoy, as 'subversive literature.' This is the road to official book burnings such as Hitler has in Germany."

"The prosecution attempted to cover up the real issue by slandering the Communist Party of which I am proud to be the Oklahoma state secretary. For two weeks I sat in the courtroom waiting for the prosecution to accuse me of any crime whatsoever. But the only thing they could say about me was that I read and sold books, most of which are available in large public and college libraries throughout the country."

Man Believed Dying of Wound By Policeman

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 11 (UPI)—A man who identified himself as Nicholas Lega, 25, of 283 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J., was wounded perhaps fatally early today when he failed to halt at a policeman's command.

A woman's scream attracted Patrolman Bernard Gibbons. He saw a man and woman struggling on the sidewalk and fired a warning shot in the air before shooting Lega in the back as he fled around a corner.

Police were unable to find the woman.



Freed on Bail: Bob Wood, secretary of the Oklahoma State Communist Party, is now free on \$15,000 bail pending an appeal from his 10-year sentence for "criminal syndicalism." Meanwhile the fight goes on for four more still held on similar charges, including his wife, Mrs. Isa Wood, and also upon a broader front in a state-wide conference for constitutional liberties set for Oklahoma City, Nov. 15.

Texas CIO Delegates Are Backing Lewis

Rank and File Union Men See Him as Labor's Outstanding Spokesman—Oil Organizing Drive Vital Issue

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 11.—It is probable the Texas delegates to the national CIO convention in Atlantic City, November 18, will join with other progressive CIO groups all over the country in demanding that President John L. Lewis reconsider his resignation and continue as CIO president.

This opinion in Texas labor circles is based upon the action taken by the State Executive Council of the CIO which, on the Sunday following the Lewis endorsement of Willkie, blocked with only three dissenting votes a resolution condemning Lewis and endorsing Roosevelt.

Subsequently, on the Friday night before elections, the Houston-Harris County CIO Council passed a resolution criticizing both Willkie and Roosevelt, and endorsing Lewis to continue as the leader of the CIO irrespective of the election outcome.

It is probably true that a majority of the rank and file of the membership of Texas CIO unions preferred Roosevelt to Willkie, many of them regarding Roosevelt as the lesser evil. Almost none of the rank and file supported Willkie. However, in some of the local unions where the matter was debated, notably in the Houston branch of the National Maritime Union, the overwhelming majority were convinced of the fallacy of the "lesser evil" theory and approved the position of the state and county leaders of the CIO, which was to endorse neither.

OLY ORGANIZING VITAL

While the majority of the Texas CIO membership has not agreed with the position of Lewis politically, this same majority seems, nevertheless, to be for Lewis as the continuing head of the CIO; recognizing that while Lewis is not infallible in his political judgments, upon practical, everyday problems of trade union leadership, particularly organization of the unorganized, holding firm to labor's collective bargaining rights and the right to strike, that on all these questions Lewis is the outstanding spokesman for progressive labor.

The alternative to Lewis would be to surrender the leadership of labor into the hands of Hillman, whose every move since the war began has been in support of the wrongwingers and for neglecting the struggle to preserve labor's rights, they hold.

The largest single problem facing the labor movement in Texas—indeed, in the whole Southwest—is in the organization of the oil industry. Preparations to launch a large-scale, nationally supported drive to organize oil have been under way for several months, with an agreement having been reached between the Oil Workers' Union, the National Maritime Union, and Lewis upon the problems to be confronted in this organization drive.

For the drive to be carried through upon the scale necessary, it is thought by most of the leaders in the Texas CIO unions that it is absolutely essential for Lewis to continue at the head of the CIO.

Clipper Returns, Engine Trouble

The Atlantic Clipper of Pan American Airways returned here today after a broken exhaust valve had been discovered in one engine when the big flying boat was en route from New York en route to Paris and Lisbon.

The clipper will take off again at 8:30 tomorrow, after repairs are made.

This little episode taught her a very important lesson. No matter what happens she must try to find out the reason for the misdeed first and then judge whether it deserves any punishment. Yet so often what we do depends on how much inconvenience the child has caused us. Punishment then becomes not a means of educating our children and helping them to grow, but a way of letting out our own feelings and getting even.

Brenda Marshall wears a chic little suit with gored taffeta skirt and a brief fitted bolero of black velvet highlighted by bright buttons. With it she wears black suede accessories and short fur jacket.

TWU Calls Membership Meetings

Workers on All Lines to Plan Fight for New Contracts

The Transport Workers' Union of Greater New York set membership meetings tomorrow and Thursday of workers on all subway, elevated and bus lines to hear a report on the union since unification went into effect and to discuss plans for the new contracts.

The Manhattan meeting of workers on IRT, Independent, Third Ave., Fifth Ave., N. Y. Omnibus and other lines, will be held tomorrow night at Royal Windsor Palace. The night workers of those branches will meet Thursday morning at Transport Workers' Hall, 98 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

The meetings are called as the union faces negotiations with the Board of Transportation for new contracts.

TWU Cabies to Hold Dance Thanksgiving Eve

New York's Taxi Drivers, members of the Transport Workers Union are holding a dance Thanksgiving eve, Wednesday, Nov. 20, at Transport Hall, 153 West 64th St.

Radio and stage celebrities will appear with Irwin Russ' radio orchestra providing swing music. Dress will be both informal and masquerade, with prizes, live keys, given to the best costumes.

Two Workers Clubbed to Death in Ohio

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 11 (UP)—The bludgeoning to death of two employees in the engine division of the National Supply Co. was investigated by authorities today.

Jesse Ray, 51, a machine operator, and Fred Frier, 44, a night watchman, were slugged early Sunday while on duty at the plant which manufactures marine Diesel engines, some of which were being made for the government.

Police Chief George Abele said the "angles on this case run pretty deep" and said that "sabotage" or a "personal grudge" might have been the motive. There were no clues to establish either theory.

The first open meeting of this newly formed group will be held at the Manhattan Center, 34th St. and Eighth Ave., Thursday, Nov. 14, at 8:30 P.M.



Violence of Rumanian earthquake was so severe that shocks were felt even in New York. Photo shows Rev. Joseph J. Lynch examining seismograph at Fordham University. Jagged line is record of the tremor.

Few Draft Deferrals for Professionals -- Dykstra

Hardships for Individuals Not the Important Issue, He Declares—Sacrifices Are Expected of Everyone'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UP)—Draft Director Clarence A. Dykstra told professional men and proprietors of one-man commercial establishments today that they would be given "ample time" to "wind up their affairs" before being called for military training.

Answering inquiries concerning deferment of professional men, Dykstra said that such cases would be passed upon by local draft boards in the same manner as they consider the status of other registrants.

"The test is the welfare of the nation and the community," he said. "Although individual hardships should be dealt with in each case with the greatest consideration, sacrifices are expected of everyone, and the fact that a little more sacrifice is asked of some than of others is inevitable."

He cited two cases which he admitted would be difficult to decide: The case of a young dentist who has just been graduated from school and has gone into debt to purchase equipment for practicing his profession; the case of a young lawyer who has just acquired a few clients and probably would find himself without those clients upon his return from training.

"Obviously, a good case of disruption to the economy or society of the community cannot be made. The hardship here is not to the community, but to the individual."

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Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East 13th St., New York, N. Y.
 President—Louis F. Budens
 Vice-President—Howard C. Bond
 Secretary-Treasurer—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
 Telephone: Algenquin 4-7954
 Cable Address: "Dailwork," New York, N. Y.
 Washington Bureau, Room 854, National Press Building, 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7910.
 United States—(except) Manhattan and the Bronx—1 year, \$6.00; 6 months, \$3.50; 2 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 75 cents.
 Manhattan and the Bronx—1 year, \$8.00; 6 months, \$4.00;
 3 months, \$2.25; 1 month, 75 cents.
 Foreign and Canada—1 year, \$8.00; 6 months, \$4.00.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1940

Trying to Make The People Forget

It is difficult to hoodwink the American people into another senseless bloodbath when the memory of the fraud of 1917 is still fresh in their minds.

That is why Armistice Day this year was not given the spotlight which it had received in previous years. To the extent that it was observed in official circles, desperate and crude efforts were made to counteract the cynical and resentful attitude of the American people toward our participation in the last world war.

Chief among such attempts to restore a halo to the imperialist butchery of 1917, was the speech of President Roosevelt in which he denounced as "puny and false" all criticism of the role of the United States in that war and denied that the men who suffered and died were sacrificed in vain.

Nothing will make the people more suspicious of the present war, than the President's attempt to glorify the last one—in which, incidentally, he played an official part as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. For the country as a whole has known for several years that the war which was presented to the people as a struggle "to make the world safe for democracy," was nothing but a brutal scramble for markets and commercial empires. By 1920 even President Wilson, who had been the war's chief salesman in this country, was compelled to admit that it had been a "commercial war."

Roosevelt's attempt to place a window-dressing of "democracy" about the last and the present war, received a rude jolt from Roosevelt's own ambassador to Britain, Joseph P. Kennedy, in his interview with the Boston Globe. Kennedy, who supported the President in the election and who backs his war-mongering policy of aid to Britain but who nevertheless may have somewhat different ideas as to just when and where American imperialism should start waging war, declared with cynical frankness:

"It isn't that she [the British Empire] is fighting for democracy. That's the bunk. She's fighting for self-preservation."

But while government circles attempted to use Armistice Day to boost our entrance into another war, the anniversary received honest and fitting observance in the many rallies throughout the country under the auspices of the American Peace Mobilization. From these rallies, the movement should gather new strength to help make active and articulate the tens of millions who want, above everything else, to preserve the peace of our country.

The People Did Not Vote for an 'Eclipse'

Under the headline "New Deal Eclipse Is Seen By London," the N. Y. Times of Monday printed on its financial page a dispatch from Great Britain which declared in part:

"The influence of the election results on the United States domestic situation is not easy to gauge, but it is felt that the New Deal policies will be pushed into the background by more urgent requirements of rearmament and even larger United States backing for the British war effort."

Although 3,000 miles away, these London financial circles see quite clearly the direction being taken by the Roosevelt Administration and thoroughly approve of it. The people who voted for Roosevelt last Tuesday, did not know that they were voting for an "eclipse" of the New Deal. On the contrary, the greater part undoubtedly believed they were fighting for a continuation and expansion of those social policies which labor had brought to the fore in the New Deal period.

The President himself does not dare to speak in such blunt language as "eclipse of the New Deal." He feels it necessary to dress it up in the fancy words "national unity." Included in this "national unity" are plans for a spurious "labor unity," which, instead of uniting labor for progress, would emasculate it for war.

In Great Britain too there has been an "eclipse" of the gains of labor under the guise of national unity. But the labor movement has seen that national unity means longer hours and higher prices for the work-

ers—but tremendous war profits for the millionaires. That is why the miners, railroad workers and machinists, despite their top leaders, have launched a drive for higher wages which is beginning to sweep the country.

Labor and the rest of the people in America too want no "eclipse" of their gains. But they can prevent it only by organized struggle against every attack which the Administration and the employers are making upon them under the hypocritical banner of "national unity" and by compelling the President to live up to his campaign promises.

The Irish People Want None of It

The response of the Irish-Americans to Churchill's scheme to grab Irish naval bases has been swift and unmistakable. They see in this a clear danger to the Irish nation. They want none of it.

Already nationwide meetings of protest are planned by the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic. These meetings will insist that Ireland's neutrality be respected by the British government which so sanctimoniously poses as the "lover of small nations."

Over here, this determination of the Irish not to be dragged into Britain's imperialist squabble, will be appreciated and approved by the American people. The American people who watch the hypocritical exhibitions of "aid for Britain" now filling the champagne belt along Park Avenue will rather say "aid to the Irish nation, and not its imperialist oppressor, Britain."

In 1916, the Irish-Americans and the people generally gave generously to the Irish cause of freedom. It seems to us that with Churchill, according to persistent rumors, scheming with the Roosevelt Administration to seduce Ireland into Britain's trap, the time is ripe for a rush of aid to the Irish people across the seas. We must help them keep out of this criminal war. It will help us keep out of it as well.

Shipments to Japan—Appeasement in Action

If anyone has the idea that Roosevelt's licensing system on Japanese shipments has stopped the flow of war supplies to Japan from American ports, he is wrong.

It is an open secret that it is easy to get licenses from the State Department for such shipments. In addition, many vital war materials don't even have to be licensed at all. War shipments to Japan for the first eight months of 1940 were much heavier than for 1939. This is admitted by the Department of Commerce.

If any American wants to see Chamberlainism in action, the Administration's support for the Japanese invasion of China has been a classic of such war-spreading policy. The protest of the China Aid Council yesterday against the Administration's policy of allowing shipments of machine tools, steel, to Japan is a timely one.

But the Roosevelt policy toward China has been startlingly like the policy toward Republican Spain. The policy of the Administration, which for the past eight years has aided Japanese invasions of the Asiatic continent, debunks every one of its pretensions to being a "defender of democracy." Its policy is a cold, cynical and imperialist one based on profits.

A Timely Conference

The state conference which has been called by the New York affiliate of the National Negro Congress focuses attention on the burning needs of the Negro people at a most timely moment.

The call directs attention to the lack of jobs, inadequate health facilities, the shocking housing conditions, and the racial discrimination which is increasing right in New York State. It calls attention to the rampant Jim-Crowism in the armed forces and in the so-called "defense" program for democracy—a Jim-Crowism which is the intensification and extension of the national oppression of the Negro people.

Two years ago a temporary state commission appointed by Gov. Lehman made a report and concrete proposals against these evils only to have them sabotaged by the Republicans and Democrats in the State legislature. Gov. Lehman, the reputed "defender of civil liberties," has "forgotten" this report, but he's Johnny-on-the-spot in war-mongering for the fake "defense" program.

Lynch terror and discriminatory practices are increasing against Negroes under the impact of the war hysteria. This conference, which will take place on Nov. 16 at Park Palace in Harlem, has a rare opportunity to make a contribution to Negro rights, which will be an example to communities throughout the country.

Full support and the widest representation of delegates from Negro, trade union, civic, church and other democratic organizations are necessary to help it make that vital contribution.



Thousands Died in earthquakes which struck Eastern Europe Sunday. Photo above shows main street in Bucharest, where death toll reached its highest. Photo below, a scene in an oil field near Bucharest, one of the richest in Rumania, which is reported to have been devastated in the worst earthquake the country has ever suffered. It is believed that over 2,000 persons were killed during the series of tremors.

But Chamberlainism Is Alive

Neville Chamberlain is dead. But Chamberlainism lives on to plague the British people and humanity.

The imperialist rivalries, appeasement, war and anti-Soviet intrigue, symbolized in this unmourned soul, is to be found in the Churchill government and in imperialist circles throughout the world. Such newspapers as the New York Times and the World-Telegram have faint praise for Chamberlain and at the same time try to disassociate themselves from his policies which brought this bloodbath upon mankind. They realize now that Munich which typified Chamberlain even more than his umbrella is a stench in the nostrils of the American people. They try to pretend that British imperialism is "different" now, in the hope of dragging this country into war at Churchill's side.

These same newspapers—as spokesmen of Wall Street—joined with President Roosevelt in blessing Munich, although it is now clear that this monumental sell-out of peace and democracy led to the present war. The Times even goes so far as to claim that the people wanted Chamberlain's Munich policy, when wave of resentment swept the British people even breaking momentarily into the united front of British imperialism. They say that Munich gave us peace, that appeasement was the alternative to war.

But not only did Munich lead to war, it was the arch-appeaser Chamberlain who issued the declaration of war a year ago. In other words, appeasement and war are part of the same imperialist policy, the first being the second.

All that is decadent and rotten in capitalistic was symbolized in the so-called statesmanship of Chamberlain. It was he who conspired with his infamous "non-intervention" farce to give Hitler and Mussolini a free hand against Republican Spain. He never could have accomplished this without the aid of such faithful lackeys of imperialism as Leon Blum and Norman Thomas,

while Roosevelt helped with his strangling embargo against this people really fighting for democracy and peace.

A victory for the Spanish people would have staved off this horrible catastrophe; and the role of the so-called democracies against democratic Spain shows there is no real difference between "democratic" and fascist imperialism.

The lying capitalist press even tries to make out that Chamberlain didn't recognize the extent of German rearmament. But it was the finance and monopoly capital of Britain, France and the United States which helped Hitler to rearm. All of these imperialist powers were appealing not for peace, but for war—for war against the Soviet Union. It was precisely this anti-Soviet policy which brought on this war and which has left France a slave to Hitlerism, its people bearing the burden of both German monopoly capital and that of the treacherous French 200 families.

With the death of Chamberlain the people will once more review the blundering, murderous character of capitalist policy. It should give pause to democratic Americans that Chamberlainism is reflected in the appeasement of Wall Street for Japan which is getting its munitions against democratic China from this country.

Just how much Churchill is fighting for democracy can be seen from his continuous aid for Japan while trying to pose as a friend of China. The Churchill government continues the provocative actions against the Soviet Union under the smokescreen of a new phase of "friendship."

Most dangerous to the security of the American people is the provocative anti-Soviet policies of the Roosevelt Administration, at a time when the American people are beginning to recognize the supreme necessity of collaboration with the Soviet Union. The disastrous lessons of Chamberlainism will not be lost on the people of this country.

USSR Marks Day of Defeat of Wrangel And Victory Over Interventionists

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 11.—Twelve years have passed since the day when the stronghold of White Guard General Wrangel on Perekop fell under the onslaught of the Red Army.

Baron Wrangel was the last stake of the Anglo-French interventionists.

All the hopes of international imperialism were placed on this ataman of a nest of plunderers in the Crimea. The British and French engineers built modern fortifications on the Crimean Isthmus, the approaches to which were guarded by the French fleet.

The intervention forces had the upperhand in technique, military training and experience. But behind the technique of the foreign interventionists were the people of a dead cause, classes doomed by history to destruction.

On the side of the Bolsheviks were the masses, full of life and confidence in their victory. Lenin followed all the details of the operations from Moscow and gave his instructions.

Stalin drew up a strategic plan.

The glorious proletarian Captain Frunze was commander of the military operations. Molotov in the Donets Basin ensured the strong proletarian rear. Kalinin conducted the Party's political work at the front. Voroshilov, Budenny, and Timoshenko led the heroic troops into battle.

Commenting on this anniversary, Pravda writes in part:

"The defeat of Wrangel ended the period of intervention. The heroic battles at Perekop opened before the Soviet people the wide road to the economic revival of the country, to socialist construction. The capitalist world was obliged to retreat in bitter impotence; the hope for the restoration of the power of the capitalists and landlords crushed. The fighting spirit of Perekop lives in the Red Army.

From the defeat of the line of Baron Wrangel to the defeat of the line of Baron Mannerheim—such is the road traversed by the Red Army.

From the "impregnable" Turkish rampart on Perekop Isthmus to the "impregnable" fortifications on the Karelian Isthmus. Twenty

years ago the Red Army was still very young and only just beginning to accumulate fighting experience, to drive the whiteguards and intervention troops off Soviet soil, and to win for the Soviet people the right to arrange their way of life in their own way, a new way.

The position of the young socialist state was still unstable at that time, plans for new conquests and adventurous gambles were maturing in the capitalist world. Twenty years after Perekop, the Soviet Union is actually the only large state outside the West which has involved practically the whole world, and is able, by supporting herself on her strength, to maintain her neutrality. Twenty years after Perekop, the mighty Soviet Union has extended her territory in a peaceful way, the Red Army has brought liberation to the fraternal peoples suffering under the yoke of the landlords and capitalists. The Soviet Union is indebted to the Lenin-Stalin guidance of the Bolshevik Party for her international position, for the successes of her foreign and home policy."

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

LETTER in the Daily News: "An Open Letter to the President: My only regret is that I was able to cast but one vote in so great a cause—Mary N."

Ever think of moving to Jersey City?

Howard C. Hopson, head of the Associated Gas and Electric system, accused of robbing the company of \$20,000,000, was defended by his lawyer to the jury as a man "obsessed." Said the lawyer: "Mr. Hopson was a man with an insatiable drive which obsessed him to such a degree that he worked in, week in, year after year, until well past midnight, driving his employees."

If that's a mental "obsession," the whole capitalist class is afflicted with the disease.

THE KING'S HISTORY

By John Melden

(When a newsreel shot of a float portraying the "Spirit of '76" in a patriotic parade in Chicago was recently flashed on the screen of a London theatre, the fast-thinking British commentator explained: "This float refers to America's epic fight against the Indians."—Neil O'Hara in the N. Y. Post.)

We now take you to a grade school in the swanky London suburbs. Miss Amelia Bottomshup stands before her junior class in American history. She addresses said class:

"Now, children, you have studied the new history textbooks His Majesty's School Board has so graciously sent us. Tommy, what was the Boston Tea Party?"

"Tommy (The Hon. Twomby Chickerings-Pratt): "The Boston Tea Party was a rather touching incident that occurred during His Majesty's colonization of the New World, in that part now referred to as the United States. It seems, according to the textbook, that the Boston colonists, having been notified that they were to be honored by a visit by His Majesty's tax collectors, were so enthusiastic that they decided to tender an afternoon tea for His Majesty's representatives. However, upon searching for a suitable high-grade brand, the colonists could find none, so they finally went to the docks to sample new ships' cargoes just arrived. They were so frantic to find only the best, that, in their enthusiasm, they caused quite a rumpus aboard one of the ships, throwing overboard all of the poorer quality tea and keeping only the best for His Majesty's visitors."

Miss Bottomshup: "Quite right, Tommy. And now, Evelyn, tell us about The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere."

Evelyn (The Lady Evelyn Twoppa-Twerp): "Paul Revere was a horseman. He heard that a contingent of His Majesty's troops were about to arrive. He mounted his horse to awaken the natives so they could view the procession and render appropriate cheers. But some Fifth Columnists hid behind rocks and shrubbery and staged a cowardly ambush upon His Majesty's troops. In the resulting tumult the colonists, confused by the situation (it was very dark, being midnight), joined in the shooting. But they were unable to see the Fifth Columnists, and unfortunately shot many of His Majesty's men. The whole affair was rather unfortunate, and has been terribly misunderstood ever since."

Miss Bottomshup: "Very good. And now to some modern history. Harold, tell us who is dominion governor—I mean President of the United States."

Harold (the young Lord Harold Hastings Biff): "Lord Lothian."

Miss Bottomshup: "Now, now Harold..."

Harold: "Oh, you mean President."

Miss Bottomshup: "Oh, well, it's a rather unimportant matter. Let's get on to the next question. Jeffery, tell us what you have read in the new textbook about the so-called British 'debts' to the United States arising from the last war for democracy."

Jeffery (due to some oversight, Jeffery is merely a worker's son who somehow got into the class): "Britain owes the American people some billions of dollars, which it never attempted to pay back, and as soon as Lord Lothian gets rid of a certain Mr. Johnson in Congress, Britain will borrow a great deal more, which it will never pay back, and . . ."

Two beefy men with black beret and walrus mustaches walk into the classroom at this juncture, take young Jeffery by the scruff of the neck and march him out. The children watch, and when they're gone, one says to Miss Bottomshup:

"I say, weren't those chaps from Scotland Yard, and all that sort of thing?"

Now that the dramatist Robert Sherwood has turned war-monger, the names of two of his earlier plays are particularly appropriate to his present activities: Road to Rome—and Idiot's Delight.

"I see you are reading the New York Post."

"But I read between the lines."

"That's nothing. Even between the lines, the Post is . . ."

A. B.

The President has established a "rule of thumb" whereby half of all American arms go to the British Empire. Is that the thumb with which Mr. Roosevelt is trying to hitch-hike the country into war?

"Moscow Shaken by Earthquake Tremors," headline.

That's just about the only thing that could shake it.

<h3

CHANGE THE WORLD



The Great Tradition: Can the Literary Renegades Destroy It?

By MIKE GOLD

(Sixth Instalment)

"We are the hollow men
We are the stuffed men
Leaning together
Headpiece filled with straw, alas."

This was the manner in which T. S. Eliot described himself and his post-war generation of disillusioned intellectuals. The social scene he pictured as a sterile Wasteland, where vulgarity, jazz, and commercialism had swamped all the classic values he cherished. The democratic present was death: only the past, the feudal past, had had dignity and value.

His long poem, "The Wasteland," received the annual prize of the literary monthly, "the Dial," somewhere in the middle of the Twenties. It achieved an amazing influence over the younger poets, since in its self-pity, its hatred of the vulgar triumph of the bourgeois parvenues and climbers, its disgust with mass democracy and industrialism, it was the most romantic and complete expression of their own mood.

But how foreign was this mood of the hollow men from the feelings and lives of the American people! There was a major tradition in American democratic literature, the great tradition of Emerson, Whittier, Walt Whitman. Just before the war, Carl Sandburg, and Vachel Lindsay, best of all the democratic school of the midwest, had carried on that tradition.

Vachel Lindsay had chanted proudly:

"I am but the pioneer
Voice of democracy;
I am the gutter dream
Listen to my golden dream."

Lindsay wrote immense rhapsodies in popular rhythms to John L. Sullivan, to his city of Springfield, Illinois, to General Booth, of the Salvation Army, to William Jennings Bryan, to Chinese laundrymen, and wild mustangs, and the soul of the American Negro. Abraham Lincoln was the mythical hero of his democratic legend. Lindsay was as tangled in fatal contradictions as the bourgeois democracy he celebrated, so that he had to ignore the economic oppression on which it was founded. But he did try to touch and know and express the people. He did try to be concretely and basically American.

Carl Sandburg was even more concrete about America and its people. The aristocrat is vague because he is hiding the social crimes of his class; but the democrat is forced to be concrete. In Sandburg there was this concreteness about taxi drivers, hog-butchers, steel puddlers, prostitutes; but there was also the glory of the people that Walt Whitman had visioned, and some of the same note of socialism and revolt one can find in Whitman.

Among the devotees of "pure" and traditional poetry, among the "aristocrats" who adored T. S. Eliot, there was much scorn for this mid-west democratic school. In their controversies they attacked as vulgar prose such typical poems as the following from Edgar Lee Masters' "Spoon River Anthology":

EUGENE CARMAN

Rhodes' slave! Selling shoes and gingham,
Flour and bacon, overalls, clothing, all day long
For fourteen hours a day for three hundred and
thirteen days

For more than twenty years.
Saying "Yes'm" and "Yes, sir" and "Thank you"
A thousand times a day, and all for fifty dollars a
month.

Living in this stinking room in the rattle-trap "Com-
mercial" school.

And compelled to go to Sunday School, and to listen
To the Rev. Abner Peet one hundred and four times
a year

For more than an hour at a time.

Because Thomas Rhodes ran the church
As well as the store and bank.

So while I was tying my necktie that morning
I suddenly saw myself in the glass:

My hair all gray, my face like a sodden pie.

So I cursed and cursed: You damned old thing!

You cowardly dog! You rotten pugger!

You Rhodes' slave! Till Roger Baughman

Thought I was having a fight with someone,

And looked through the transom just in time

To see me fall on the floor in a heap

From a broken vein in my head.

Now this was also a story of a hollow man, but he was a man of the American people, with real problems of wages, hours, and economic slavery. T. S. Eliot, however, having fled to the shabby gentility of a bank clerk's job in London, developed a class aversion for such vulgar Americans and their vulgar problems. In his poems he treated the Eugene Carmanas as comic figures (Sweeney Among the Nightingales) and contrasted them, to their eternal shame, to the heroic figures of the Greek mythology. He threw his scholarship at them, as though to crush the homely neighbors of Lincoln with his contempt.

Through a curious paradox, however, this T. S. Eliot was as much a vulgar parvenu as any other American middle-class man of the booming twenties. His seven-page appendix of obscure and learned references which he placed after his poem, "The Waste Land," was an exhibition of that ostentatious waste and nostalgia for the antique that Thorstein Veblen had classified in 1890 as some of the characteristics of a leisure class culture.

Eliot was the son of a small midwest prairie town, and his flunkiey disdain of this background, his abject anxiety to make himself over into a British snob, was also characteristic of the parvenu. It was no surprise, then, to those who had never succumbed to the influence of Eliot, that he finally summed up his credo as follows: "I am a royalist in politics, a classicist in literature, and an Anglo-Catholic in religion." There was little originality about such a credo; it was a flunkie's echo of the British Tory class, of the Halifaxs, Balfours, and

Edens. And neither could it surprise a Marxist that this literary renegade from the Abraham Lincoln midwest of his youth later wrote anti-Semitic essays, praised Oswald Mosley's fascist movement, and became like Ezra Pound, another expatriate, a fascist apologist. From the anti-democratic snobbishness of their early poems to the fascist postures of their sterile middle-age there was almost an inevitable transition.

But in the Twenties the young poets followed T. S. Eliot. "No other American poet had so many disciples as Eliot," says Malcolm Cowley in his "Exile's Return," "in so many stages of his career. Until 1925, his influence seemed omnipresent, and it continued to be important in the years that followed."

In short, T. S. Eliot was to the poetry of the boom period what Mencken had been to its prose: both anti-democratic, and fascist-minded, and both were washed away like rotten piers in the flood of new insights and new demands that the depression brought to American writers.

The poets returned to the great tradition of Walt Whitman and Carl Sandburg. "Many of the new talents that have appeared in poetry are proletarian," is the foreword to the poetry section of the Anthology of American Proletarian Literature that appeared in 1925. "They have matured in the tradition of proletarian poetry, and in the concrete revolutionary realities of the crisis-sharpened class struggle."

T. S. Eliot, "a young man old before his time," had sung in stanzaic, iridescent and putrid as high-rodded game, of his dry, sterile old young men, the hollow intellectuals with heads stuffed with straw. But poets now begin to sing of the "forgotten man," and he proved to be not hollow, but rebellious and alive. This was no dead end, like Eliot's.

Compare the poems by young Alfred Hayes, "In a Coffee Pot," with the T. S. Eliot world. Hayes is almost a reporter in his closeness to American reality, and the bitterness is not out of a library—it is autobiographical. A young fellow, jobless, a son of the crisis, broods in a coffee pot on his blasted youth.

"I brood upon myself, I rot
Night after night in this cheap coffee pot.
I am twenty-two, I shave each day
They taught me what to read and what to say
The nobility of man, my country's pride....

The men, the names, the date have worn away
The classes, words, the books, commencement prize
Here bitter with myself I sit
Holding the ashes of their prompted lies.

The bright boys, where are they now?
Fernando, handsome boy who led us all
The orator in the assembly hall
Arista man, the school's big brain—

He's bus-boy in an eat-quick joint
At seven per week, twelve hours a day.
Big Jorgensen the honest, blond, six feet

And Daniel, cunning, sly-all, all
You'll find them reading Sunday's want ad sheet.
Our old man didn't know someone
Our mother gave no social teas

You'll find us any morning now
Sitting in the agencies....

The poem continues with its description of this nethermost hell of the young—joblessness—and ends defiantly:

No one will dispute Brahms Bach-like mastery of contrapuntal intricacies, his bursts of inspiration, but his most effective utterances dissolve on too many occasions into pusillanimous faltering, and vapid self-communion.

Not he alone. Others of his generation, Franck, Liszt, Elgar glorified restlessly about for roots in the fertile soil of reality and failed to emerge from the box of self-adoration and mysticism. This generation received uncertain nourishment from the haughty feudal-bourgeois aristocracy of the Germany, the France which crushed the Paris Commune and persecuted Dreyfus, the England which sided with the Southern Bourbons in the Civil War.

Eloquent, but never convincing, erudite, but never masterful, creative, but never pioneering, Brahms was the most persuasive of the generation which could not break the bonds of a culture succumbing to the ascendancy of imperialist parasitism.

Never popular with the mass of the musically unsophisticated, Johannes Brahms has risen steadily in the eyes of certain sections of the intelligentsia. Unlike his contemporaries Mahler and Bruckner, he has not needed the services of crusading societies to sell him to an unsuspecting public, though such catch phrases as "The Tenth Symphony" (Von Bulow's reference to Brahms' First) and "The three B's" have been effective in propagating the wholly inaccurate impression that the German master represents a "higher stage" of development of the music of Bach and Beethoven.

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THE STORY OF A HEROIC WOMAN



'Science and Society' Marks Fourth Year

With the appearance this week of its last quarterly issue for 1940, Science and Society completes its fourth year. The present issue not only surveys the historical field from the English Peasants' Revolt of 1381 to the epoch-making French revolutionary years of 1848 to 1851, but also analyzes the plight of the American farmer under monopoly capitalism. At the same time, J. B. S. Haldane continues the discussion of genetics which stimulated so much interest among scientists throughout the country.

Despite the efforts of the radio industry to keep the Communist Party away from the microphone, that Party through constant relentless struggle to be heard succeeded in obtaining time for some half dozen coast-to-coast broadcasts and literally dozens of state-wide and local programs. We have only the New York State figures before us. These show six talks to Italian-Americans, three addresses principally to the Negro people, two speeches by Israel Amer, candidate for the U. S. Senate, and one to the Jewish people delivered by Earl Browder, Communist presidential candidate. These talks were aired through the local New York City stations. Other broadcasts were made through Syracuse and Buffalo stations and reached a wide audience throughout the rest of New York State.

In a rapidly moving narrative, Samuel Bernstein continues the historical analysis of the problem of war and peace. Harking back to the French Revolution, he shows that Robespierre, whom bourgeois historians have painted as a gory dictator, was the implacable opponent of war principally on the ground that it would strengthen the internal enemy of democracy. Against the war-mongering Girondists he demanded more democracy and reform as the best form of national defense.

Margaret Schlauch takes us back to fourteenth century England to evaluate the Peasants' Revolt of 1381. Drawing on the contemporary sources of the period, Miss Schlauch demonstrates that the uprising was a product of the material conditions and social relations under a declining feudalism; that it had almost all the characteristics of a modern revolution; and that it was betrayed by those elements in the "People's Front" who at first believed that they could turn the movement to their own ends.

Also included in the present issue are a communication by H. W. Arndt on "The Social Outlook of British Philosophy" and book reviews by Maurice Dobb, the eminent British economist, and by Anna Rochester, Addison T. Culver, Violet Barbour, A. D. Winspear and Bernard J. Stearn.

The Unforgettable CP Radio Election Talks

By Eric Munk

Election talk is still in the air. Last week we made note of the fact that the only refreshing memory of the past election campaign was the splendid presentation of the Communist Party platform by the speakers chosen to broadcast the message of "Peace, and Jobs" to the millions of Americans ready to listen. Before concluding our comment on this year's campaign we should like to mention some of the more memorable broadcasts put on by the Communists.

Speaking of things musical we call your attention to the second in the new series of weekly concerts presented by the Philadelphia Orchestra over WOR on Friday, Nov. 15 at 3:15; the Cincinnati Conservatory over WABC on Saturday morning, Nov. 16, at 11:05, and the concerts by the WNYC Concert Orchestra. Hans Wilhelm Steinberg conducts another of the NBC Symphony Orchestra concerts on Saturday, Nov. 16 at 9:35 over WJZ.

Sunday, Nov. 17, brings the following features to WABC: At 3 Arthur Rubinstein, pianist, is soloist with the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra. Oscar Levant is guest soloist with the Women's Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Isidor Solomon on the "Design for Happiness" program at 5. Martha Scott is this week's guest on the Silver Theater program at 6. At 7:30 on the Hollywood Screen Guild, Orson Welles and Loretta Young are guests in a special dramatization. The Columbia Workshop presents a musical at 10:30. A new program takes at the air over Mutual at 7 when Russell Bennett, well-known composer and conductor presents a program to be called Russell Bennett's notebook: a musical panorama of American folk music.

The Round-Table Broadcast

The Youth Division of the State Election Committee of the Communist Party presented one program of thirty minutes duration over WEAF on the Wednesday before election. This program was in the form of a round-table with Johnny Gates, Youth leader; Elisabeth Gurley Flynn; Israel Amer, State Chairman of the New York State Committee and Johnson Young, Communist leader in Harlem. Seldom have we heard the Round-Table type discussion used to greater advantage. Although the program was presented at a rather late hour it was conducted with such informality and the interest of the participants in their subject was so apparent that one felt he could not listen to the entire proceedings. We comment particularly upon this program in the hope that the Communist Party in future broadcasts will make further and wider use of the round-table.

Round-up of Events

On Tuesday, Nov. 12, Buri Ives, is the guest of Alan Lomax of the American School of the Air program of American music. Ives sings and plays some of the old-time American folk ballads. Wednesday, Nov. 13, George V. Denny, Moderator of America's Town meeting of the air, previews this year's Town-meeting programs at 10:15 in the evening over WJZ. On Thursday, Nov. 14, at 9:35 over WJZ America's Town-meeting begins its sixth year on the air with a discussion of "Whose War Is It?" This year each subject will be discussed for three broadcasts. We shall watch with much interest the outcome of this policy. We shall see if this fuller coverage of each topic offers all sides of the question an opportunity for full expression. Friday brings the return to the air of the popular "Information Please" program. The program will now be presented weekly at 8:30 over WEAF. Fred Allen, Oscar Levant, Franklin P. Adams and John Kieran form the team for the first broadcast in the new series.

Burl Ives Offers Folk Songs On WABC at 9:15 A. M.

Burl Ives, guest on American School of the Air in folk songs of America over WABC at 9:15 this morning... Nine Martini, opera tenor, in song recital over WOR at 8:30 tonight.

Leading Authors Talk At Meeting to Expose Menace of Censorship

"Looking Behind the Veil of Censorship" is the topic of the first meeting in its 1940 Forum series of the League of American Writers. The meeting will be held next Friday evening, Nov. 15, at the Malin Studios, 131 W. 44th St. Speakers include George Seelers, authority on press censorship, editor of "In Fact," author of "Lords of the Press"; and "You Can't Print That"; William Blake, novelist, author of "The World Is Mine" and "The Painter and the Lady"; Benjamin Appel, author of "The People Talk"; "Powerhouse" and other books; and Robert K. Speer, president of the New York College Teachers Union.

Henry Hart, author of "The Great One," will act as chairman. Admission is 50 cents.

BROADCAST BAND DAILY PROGRAMS

MORNING

8:30-WABC-TV News WMCA-TV News
8:35-WABC-TV News WMCA-TV News
8:45-WABC-TV News WMCA-TV News
8:55-WABC-TV News WMCA-TV News
9:00-WABC-TV News WMCA-TV News
9:15-WABC-TV News WMCA-TV News
9:30-WABC-TV News WMCA-TV News
9:45-WABC-TV News WMCA-TV News
10:00-WABC-TV News WMCA-TV News
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11:15-WABC-TV News WMCA-TV News
11:30-WABC-TV News WMCA-TV News
11:45-WABC-TV News WMCA-TV News
12:00-WABC-TV News WMCA-TV News
12:15-WABC-TV News WMCA-TV News
12:3

On The Score Board

Touching Many
Things on
Returning

By LESTER RODNEY

Just before the little bugs got me last week, Notre Dame had received Cornell's kickoff, gone back to the 35 yard line and deployed for its first running play. Inasmuch as the game was a mythical one to begin with, and the delay in my recovery no doubt was irksome to the athletes, they gave the whole thing up and went to work on Navy and Yale respectively Saturday. Which is a good idea for me—I mean giving the whole thing up—I'm not in shape to take on Navy and Yale quite yet. Though I might give the pure and feeble Els a run for their money for a quarter or so.

Coach Snavely and Manager McCarthy

Before we leave football, be it known that Cornell is still our number one team in the country, as it was before the season even started. And how about somebody making Mr. Cari Snavely the "Coach of the Week" one of these weeks? Contrary to some of the Poison Ivy darts thrown at the Big Red, it's just a student football team, not particularly heavy but smart, zestful, well coached and a little bit more intelligent out there than most. I've heard that the Cornell dressing room after a game is a gay, natural affair, with good-natured horseplay aplenty mingling with the post-game discussions. That's exactly the way the dressing room of the greatest baseball team in history, the Yanks of '37-'39, always looked. Manager Joe McCarthy unobtrusive after quietly directing the play . . . the players stimulated to more initiative on the field than those who played under the louder type of manager . . . and reflecting that fact in their confident and knowing bearing before, during and after games. You can run a pretty straight parallel through Messrs. McCarthy and Snavely as leaders. All other things being equal, they'll get the best out of their material, and when the material is running their way, look out.

Irish as Good as They Have to Be?

Still on football, we'd list Texas A & M, Boston College, Minnesota, Notre Dame and Stanford in a closely packed group behind Cornell. About Notre Dame. The Irish have been outstatcked two weeks in a row—by Navy and Army—and won each by a touchdown. The much printed impression is that the Irish, still undefeated, never were really such-a-much. The point we'd like to make here is that statistics never win ball games—the rules still specify points scored as the pay-off. Notre Dame has looked mighty like a team that's been as good as it had to be, turning on the steam when it became imperative. To go back to our Yanks again, remember how they won many of their games at the height of their great run? With just a few well placed hits in a late inning. The Browns often had the statistics on them too. More recently, we had the 1940 championship Cincys Reds breaking all records for victories by one run. Pulling a close one out once may be an accident. When it's a habit it's more likely a mark of class. In football, this wouldn't go for one point victories which depend too much on the vagaries of the wind blown point after. The Irish have won theirs by a touch-down when the chips were down.

Higbe Deal Leaves Sour Note

And here comes the news that the Dodgers have gotten Kirby Higbe from the Phils for \$100,000, strictly minor league pitcher Crouch, and probably the showman Gus Mancuso. The acquisition of the best young hurler in the league makes the Dodgers' prospective pennant bid in '41 more threatening. But as a Dodger fan from the year '30, I find the deal leaving a slightly sour taste. The policy of the Philly owners, selling their best player annually just to put some black in their books and stay in business, is an annual kick in the face to the fans who come out to see the perennial cellar team perform. The excuse of necessity is a shabby one. Let the Phillies keep and develop their Higbes, Passaeus and Mulcahy, add a few of the Negro stars, and they'd find their budget more than balanced by the re-awakened fan interest. Any self-respecting Philly fan should say, "Sign Negro players for '41 or shut up shop—we boycott."

"Better Than Sammy Baugh"

Isn't it also about time that some of the boys gave the "Better than Sammy Baugh" line a rest? There hasn't been anything like the thin boy from Dallas for chucking the pigskin ever since he hurled the Texas Christian team to national fame. And now in his fifth pro year he is greater than ever. In that fourth quarter over in Brooklyn Sunday, the Dodgers played a pure air defense, the line rushing in on Sammy in masse and the backs backpedaling frantically as soon as the ball was snapped. Yet he completed pass after pass with just a second to get it off and just an outstretched hand to aim at . . . two touchdowns and only the clock saved a possible third as Washington lost its first game of the year. I for one hereby pledge to refrain from calling anyone "as good as Sammy Baugh" until he's done what Sammy has done over a period of eight years. That even goes for my super special pro pet, Syd Luckman. (But he's ALMOST as good as Baugh!)

A Great Athlete Honored

One of the most quietly effective great athletes that the city of New York has produced was honored yesterday when Bill King received a trophy between halves of the LIU-Canisius game. The modest Negro ace has been the bulwark of the great basketball teams the Brooklyn institution has turned out, including one team that was the greatest collegiate aggregation of all time, is a magnificent offensive end and offensive back on the football team and a 500 slugging catcher in baseball. What his mates think of Bill is best illustrated by the fact that he has been voted captain of the LIU basketball team for the half term remaining to him before he graduates. In his three years on the Madison Square Garden Court Bill encountered racial bigotry from an opposing center only once, a highly touted player named Jackson of New Mexico, insulting him at the start of the game. Bill's answer was eloquent. He coolly and contemptuously proceeded to score seven straight baskets in the first half while holding his opponent scoreless. Mr. Jackson didn't come out for the second half.

The final score was something like 84-18.

New Masses Introduces "INTERPRETATION PLEASE"

The Innovation of the Season

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WILLIAM BLAKE
DR. JOSHUA KUNITZ
A. B. MAGIL
JOSEPH STAROBIN
VICTOR YAKHONTOFF
RUTH McKENNEY—Interlocutor

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RESORT GUIDE

IF YOU NEED REST come to Avanta Farm, Ulster Park, N. Y. \$12.50 per week, special rates by the month. Also reservations are taken for Christmas holiday.

GD DAILY WORKERS SPURK

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1940

Met. Heroes Gird for Tough Ones

Had Best Week—Navy vs. Lions, NYU vs. Unbeaten Penn State

Our local college gridiron heroes, after their best collective day of the year last Saturday, face another tough set of opponents next week.

Fordham's Rams rest after their fine victory over Purdue. An ever improving and sound team, the Rams should go on to win the rest from here on, and if the St. Mary's upset can be forgotten, would give somebody a tough time of it in somebody's Bowl game.

NYU IN SPOILER ROLE
Having finally snapped out of its long doldrums to beat previously unbeaten Franklin and Marshall, NYU has a chance to play the spoiler role for the second straight week when it travels down to Pennsylvania to tackle the still unbeaten, but tied Penn State aggregation. The Nittany Lions will be favored, but there is a lot of latent talent on the NYU team that may perversely decide to roll now that the season is almost done with. With sophomore Finn finally in shape and Bates a blocking and defensive powerhouse, there may be a surprise in store.

THOSE JASPERNS!

Manhattan comes out of the dubious 45-41 touchdown victory over Marquette to face a Villanova team that was surprisingly trounced by Temple. The Jaspers lost two centers in Saturday's game, but with Sapulski, McNulty and Mazur clicking on passes, laterals, runs and statue of liberty plays, they should outscore the Wildcats, their old nemesis.

Navy Touch for Lions
Columbus has a job on its hand in Navy that promises to be every bit as tough as Wisconsin, where the Lions edged 7-6 in a feverish battle. The Middies have gone through two Saturdays in which they outgushed Penn and Notre Dame only to lose, and will be out to cash in on their tremendous power this week. But power or no, they'll have to do it through the air if they do it, because nobody is running through that valiant line of Light Blue.

CUNY, Preening Its Feathers
After a noteworthy triumph over Springfield to break its virginity, comes over to Brooklyn to tackle the somewhat bedraggled Brooklyn College outfit, and should win without too much trouble.

Victories on this day for Columbia, NYU and Manhattan will go far to make the whole campaign a good one for Gotham's elevens. Navy, Penn State and Villanova are a good handful to beat on any day.

Can't Reduce

Ross Sorce, Georgetown's huge tackle, were ordered to reduce his 280 pounds by Coach Jack Hagerly. After getting down to 270, he had to quit because he was feeling the effects too strongly.

WHAT'S ON

BATER: What's On notice for the Daily and Sunday Worker is \$5 per line (4 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

Coming

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN CHINA? Chong Tong, of China Daily News, representative of California and Tsinghua Universities, speaks Saturday, November 16th, 2:30 P.M. at the Hotel New Yorker, 60 E. 55th St.

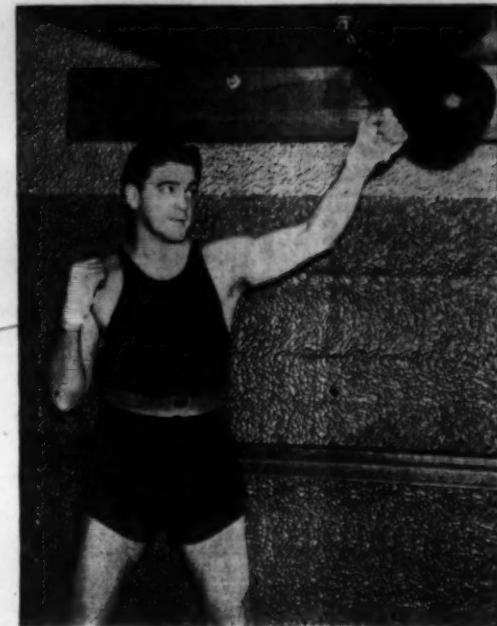
ANNUAL FALL DANCE of the Workers School to be held Saturday evening, Nov. 15th, at Irving Plaza, 12th St. & Irving Pl. Music by Doc Snyder's Swingers, 40c in advance; 80c at door.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

BALLROOM dance lessons, class and private. Women rates. Registration daily 2 P.M. to 8 P.M. Dance Group, 430 Sixth Ave. 1 Flight up. OH 4-0656.

BRONNA GHORM teaching Ballet, Modern Dance \$1.50 monthly. All Ballroom dances. Practice session Saturdays. Morello, 108 4th Ave. (12th.)

LOUIS' NEXT OPPONENT



AL MCCOY of Boston, claimant to the heavyweight championship of New England and Canada, is preparing for his shot at Joe Louis' crown in Boston on December 16th. The veteran is just fair and isn't given much chance of surviving an early round. It will be Louis' first appearance in New England.

List of 11 Unbeatens Faces Shrinking

Georgetown-Boston Clash to Knock One Titan Out—Stanford Plays Oregon State, Irish Face Iowa

Eleven major football teams are undefeated today, and the schedule for the coming week-end sends all of them into action. A few of the lucky elevens have easy opponents, but in most cases the fur will fly in hard-fought battles. Best game of the day probably will be played in the East where Boston College and Georgetown, both unbeaten, will collide at Boston.

With the season going into the home stretch here are the undefeated teams by sections:

EAST—Cornell, Boston College, Georgetown, Penn State, Lafayette, M.I.D.W.E.S.T.—Minnesota, Notre Dame.

SOUTH—Tennessee, Mississippi State.

SOUTHWEST—Texas A. & M. FAR WEST—Stanford.

Three teams—Michigan, Southern Methodist and Franklin and Marshall—dropped out of the select circle Saturday. Michigan lost to Minnesota, S. M. U. went down before the Texas Aggies and Franklin and Marshall was turned back by Brooklyn School.

SOUTHWEST—Texas A. & M. FAR WEST—Stanford.

Three teams—Michigan, Southern Methodist and Franklin and Marshall—dropped out of the select circle Saturday. Michigan lost to Minnesota, S. M. U. went down before the Texas Aggies and Franklin and Marshall was turned back by Brooklyn School.

LIU Knocked Out of Unbeaten Class

A tough, driving Canisius of Buffalo team yesterday knocked LIU out of the unbeaten ranks at Ebbets Field, 14-7 before 12,000 fans. Tom Colella took the opening kickoff 90 yards to a touchdown. LIU stormed back to the 7-7, with Trecoar going to the last ten on an end sweep. Canisius put over the confiner in the last quarter. Bill King of LIU was awarded a trophy between halves as the greatest athlete to be produced by the Brooklyn School.

Abraham Lincoln High beat James Madison 12-6 in the preliminary to continue its spoiler role. Its old foe had been unbeaten. Lincoln is now in the running for the Brooklyn title.

Peckinspaugh Likely New Indian Leader

CLEVELAND, Nov. 11 (UPI)—Cleveland baseball club president Alva Bradley returned from a business trip to New York today and it was reported that unless some hitch developed he would name Roger Peckinspaugh, the man fired in 1933, as manager of the Indians for 1941.

The Fat and Shortwinded Scribes Sigh as They Watch the Magnificent Kimbrough Smack the Line

DALLAS, Nov. 11 (UPI)—To a man whose hair is beating a strategic retreat toward the nape of his neck, whose weight is something that makes airline clerks take anxious glances toward the wings of their planes, and whose blood pressure is two notches higher than that of a cobra in big anger, John Kimbrough furnishes quite a thrill.

He is all of the man all of us would like to be.

He has the size, the speed, the power, and the stamina—that well, that you'd like to have just as much as I would.

Sixty minutes of punishing football is as nothing to jarring John Kimbrough. He has his glasses on him when the final whistle of the Aggies-S.M.U. game sounded last Saturday, and he looked downright sorry. The solid hour of dumping and banging and hammering and jolting hadn't affected him one bit. He was danc-

ing around on his toes when the finish came, handling his 222 pounds of muscle as if he were a ballet dancer. There was a grin on his face, and for a moment, I thought he might appeal to the officials to let the teams play a while longer, just for the fun of rough, tough, physical contact.

Quite a football fellow, Kimbrough. The performance he put on in the third period of the Aggies game with the Mustangs gave him a place alongside the real champions in my book. In two or three minutes he gave a one-man show that matched Jesse Owens' work at Berlin in the 1936 Olympics. Seabiscuit's victory in the Santa Anita Handicap, Andy Pilney's run to the never-to-be-forgotten Ohio State Notre Dame game, and Rito Capodrato's bobbled madness in the 1931 winter games at Lake Placid.

The score was tied at 7-7 when

Zivic Finally Recognized

New Champ, Who Faces Al Davis, Did It the Hard Way

Madison Square Garden boxing fans are the most critical in the world. It wasn't until Middleweight Champion Ken Overlin had turned in a brilliant performance to Steve Bellino's title bid recently that Garden fans recognized his real merit. Until that time—and even though Overlin was a titleholder—Garden customers were skeptical of his ability.

The same was true of Fritzie Zivic. The lanky Pittsburgher had made several Garden appearances in the past but few accepted him as a star of the first magnitude. And then Zivic came in to give the great Henry Armstrong a severe thrashing and to relieve Armstrong of the world welterweight crown. Only then were Garden fans ready to recognize Zivic as a foremost fighter.

Now that he has established himself as one of the best fighters of the day, Zivic returns to the Garden ring on Friday night in an attempt to substantiate even further his new standing.

On that night the welterweight champion takes on Al Davis, smashing left-hander from Brownsville, in a ten-round match. The contest is the first for Zivic since he de-throned Armstrong. Having struggled so long and so hard to gain his present position Zivic can now afford any loss of prestige. Garden customers will expect another effort on the part of the Smoky City lad and Zivic hopes to deliver.

According to Luke Carney, Zivic's manager: "Fritzie has been a great fighter for years, even though it wasn't until recently that he won the title. And now that he is a champion he'll be a better fighter than ever. It's true he can't lose the title in his fight with Davis but Fritzie knows that if he loses to Davis the title won't be worth very much. It would come as no surprise to me if he knocks Davis out before he can score a hit against him.

Zivic worked 283 innings last season and pitched 20 complete games. He held the opposition to a batting average of .202 for the entire season.

He started the 1939 season with the Cubs but on May 29 was traded, along with pitcher Harry Harrell and outfielder Joe Marti, to the Phils for pitcher Claude Pasqua.

He quickly established himself as a coming star with the Phils and finished the 1939 season with a record of 12 victories and 15 defeats for a hopelessly tail-end club.

In trading Zivic the Phils' main consideration was the cash outlay but they picked up a bright young catcher, who is highly regarded by the Dodgers, and two 30-year-old pitchers.

Livingston, who batted .284 for Springfield last season, is rated by MacPhail as an extremely

DODGERS GET PITCHER HIGBE FROM PHILLIES

\$100,000, Tamulis and Two Rookies Bring Ace Young Hurler to Ebbets Field—Led League in Strikeouts, Rated 20 Game Winner

The National League's prize plum, pitcher Kirby Higbe of the Phillies, was acquired today by the Brooklyn Dodgers in a \$150,000 deal designed to bring the pennant to Flatbush next season.

President Larry MacPhail outbid two other clubs, believed to be the Giants and Pirates, to land Higbe, who is sometimes called the "National League's Bob Feller" because of his swift delivery. The Dodgers gave the Phils a sum said to be \$100,000 and three players valued at \$50,000.

The three players are pitcher Vito Tamulis, a southpaw, pitcher Bill Crouch from the Dodgers' Montreal farm club, and catcher Thompson Livingston, drafted this fall from the Springfield Eastern League Club.

The beauty of the deal from the Dodgers' angle is that they gave up strength to land what most observers consider the best young pitcher in the National League. Higbe, who is 25, won 14 games and lost 19 last season for a fast-paced club.

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